

Zion's Herald.

VOLUME LXXI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

NUMBER 48.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
Boston Wesleyan Association,
36 Bromfield St., Boston.

LEAGUE EDITION.

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ALONZO S. WOOD, Publisher.

All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal
Church are authorized agents for their locality.
Price, including postage, \$2.50 per year.
Specimen Copies Free.

The Outlook.

The Italian Crisis.

It is a serious one. The bank scandal precipitated it. The Italian people have known all along that high officials of the government were more or less implicated in the fraudulent transactions of the Banca Romana and other banking institutions, but they so misjudged the extent of this conspiracy that they softly spoke of it as their "Panama" — their "little Panama" scandal. But when at the opening of the chambers last Thursday, the report of the parliamentary commission of investigation (to the appointment of which the government gave such reluctant consent last summer) was read, the disclosures were so astounding and so shameful that the indignation both of the deputies and of the spectators in the galleries quickly rose to fever heat. That Premier Giolitti himself, and Crispi before him, with seven members of the present and of earlier cabinets and a long list of public men beside them, should stand accused either of guilty complicity with, or guilty knowledge of, the rotten condition of the Banca Romana, and of having suppressed the facts, produced a sensation impossible to suppress. Cries for impeachment of the discredited ministry resounded through the hall. Insults were heaped upon them, and they escaped personal violence only by leaving the chamber. After their departure the uproar increased. A rough-and-tumble fight among the members was brought to an end by turning off the lights. The ministry promptly resigned. A similar scene of turbulence occurred the next day. The extreme radicals, who are Republicans at heart, and who have taken the lead in pressing the inquiry, are the only parliamentary group unsmothered by the investigation. They are now in the ascendancy. It is hinted that they may use their opportunity to bring about a change of government.

A Tantalizing Policy.

It is, to say the least, tantalizing, that the Administration at Washington declines to satisfy the very natural curiosity of the people concerning the instructions given to Minister Willis, recently sent to Hawaii. It consented to the publication in full of the report of Special Commissioner Blount, but that document has been so thoroughly dissected by such competent witnesses as ex-Minister Stevens and Prof. W. D. Alexander (who was born in the islands and held the position of surveyor-general of Hawaii for twenty years), and its omissions so effectively shown up, that in the popular judgment it has been set aside as simply a piece of special pleading. Still, from this one-sided and unreliable report the deductions of Secretary Gresham were drawn, and the conclusion reached that the only statement which this government can make for alleged force and fraud in deposing Queen Liliuokalani last January is to restore her to the throne. It was assumed that Minister Willis was sent to accomplish this, and that the marines and sailors of the "Philadelpia" would be placed at his disposal to undo what it is asserted the marines and sailors of the "Boston" did. But Mr. Willis had been in Honolulu twelve days at the time of the sailing of the last steamer, and his instructions — whatever they were — were veiled in secrecy. It is evident that the Provisional government — the de facto government, the government which British, French, German and other consuls promptly and unquestioningly recognized as the de facto government — will not be upset without force. Mr. Cleveland has no constitutional right to use force, to inaugurate war; that belongs to Congress. If Mr. Willis is to await the action to be taken by Congress on the President's message, there can be no necessity of keeping that fact secret; and if he is authorized to go ahead and restore the Queen at all hazards, the sooner the American people know it the better for all parties concerned.

An Unprofitable Strike.

The question at issue between the Lehigh Valley Railroad corporation and its 2,500 employees appears to have been simply one of method in seeking redress of grievances. The employees insisted on their right to approach the company through the labor organizations of which they are members. The officials declined to receive appeals in this way, but expressed willingness to deal with individuals, and to remedy any injustice brought to their attention. Neither side would yield. For nearly a week the business of the company was almost at a standstill. Not merely the employees and their families, but industries concentrated and therefore dependent were more or less crippled. The company, of course, had the advantage. There was no dearth in the labor market, and the places of the outgoing employees were filled, as rapidly as possible, with new men. Traffic has been resumed — both freight and

passenger. Some violence was shown at one or two points on the road, but it was speedily suppressed. The old employees are sullen and ripe for mischief. On which side the blame lies, it is not hard to say. There is no question as to the right of laborers to combine for self-protection. On the other hand, no one can question the right of a company to regulate the terms upon which it will take men into its employ. In this case the employees appear to have, unfortunately for themselves, overstepped the mark.

The Unexpected in France.

When Premier Dupuy, on the 20th inst., announced the government program to the deputies, satisfaction was felt at its "moderate, progressive" policy, and no fears were expressed, openly at least, that it would fall of acceptance. It proposed not to meddle with the relations of Church and State, not to dally with Socialists, not to favor the scheme of a progressive income tax, not to assent to any change in the military and educational laws. It would also oppose the re-establishment of the system of voting by list. It promised hygienic and other reforms. Cheers followed the conclusion of the Premier's address, and it looked as though the ministry would have plain sailing. When, however, the government called for a vote of confidence, opposition was developed. The cabinet was not politically homogeneous, and various selfish interests were at work within it. This lack of accord in the ministry was promptly pointed out in the debate by one of the deputies, and the criticism became so acrimonious that three of the members of the cabinet felt compelled to resign office. The remaining members were unable to face successfully the attack led by ex-Minister Goblet, and after an exciting session, the Premier and his remaining associates handed in their resignations. The crisis continues at this time of writing. Presidential and other aspirations apparently weigh in the refusal of certain well-known statesmen to accept office. It is a well-known fact that no cabinet can long endure, and an ex-premier would be practically out of the lists as a candidate in the coming national election in France.

The Sinking of the "Javary."

Mello's second strongest ship, the turret-ship "Javary," was pierced by a shot last week from the government battery of Sao Joao, and sent to the bottom in Rio harbor with officers and crew. The machinery of the sunken ship, it is true, was disabled, and it was necessary to tow her about the harbor with a tug, but she made an effective floating battery with her ten-inch Whitworth rifles, and represented practically one-half of Mello's fighting force. All he has left now is the "Aquilaban," a second-class battleship resembling our "Maine," and three small gunboats, together with Fort Villegagnon, the only "navy fort" in the harbor. He is penned up in Rio bay, for he cannot sail out without running the gauntlet of the forts at the entrance, which are heavily armed with Krupp guns, and thus endangering, if not losing, the vessels of his diminished fleet. Meantime the two improvised ships purchased and equipped in this country — the "Nicherson" and the "America" — manned by American sailors, have already started to try the issues of battle with him, and the "Benjamin Constant," a new government cruiser, carrying a very effective battery, has sailed from Touon on the same errand. The rebel admiral is plainly at bay. Will he fight, or fly, or surrender? Is the question which naval officers are now discussing.

The New Tariff Bill.

Not in a dozen years has there been so much secrecy maintained by a committee engaged in tariff revision as has been the case with that over which Congressman Wilson presided. However, the bill has at last been made public. At this writing we can only call attention to some of its main features. It provides for free raw materials for manufactures. Free wool, free coal, free iron ore, free flax and hemp, free salt and lumber, are included. The cuts on woolen goods are heavy. There are sweeping reductions on the iron schedule. The tin plate industry is cut one-half, and there is a scaling down of one-half on refined sugar. The proposed changes will fall most disastrously upon the industries of New England. It is admitted that the bill will not supply the amount of revenue needed. What next? If it stands, the existing internal revenue taxes must be increased or new internal taxes, like one on incomes, be devised. What fate the bill will encounter after its lengthy schedules and various provisions have been passed on, only one, in Congress, will not be known for months to come.

An Experiment Still in Doubt.

A year ago the policy of enlisting Indians as soldiers was thought to be successful. Such officers as General Merritt and General Howard reported good progress and hopeful results among the recruits under their command. It was believed that the separation of Indian youth from their tribes would remove an element of restlessness that easily becomes hostile, and that their absorption into the regular military service of the country would furnish a safe outlet for their pent-up activities, while the discipline and mode of living would pave the way for future citizenship.

In some measure this expectation has been realized, but the latest verdict is a doubtful one. The original intention was to enlist about 1,500 of these youth, to be assigned to eight cavalry and nineteen infantry regiments. Secretary Proctor's order was issued in the spring of 1891. Up to June 30 last only 963 Indians had been recruited. They do not like the long term of enlistment, the necessary drudgery, the living in houses instead of tepees. They do not take to the games with which the white soldier relieves the monotony of his life. These difficulties may be overcome, but it is significant that Adjutant General Williams in his last report, after an

elaborate review of the policy, recommends that it be abandoned in so far as the enlisting of Indians as soldiers in regular regiments is concerned, and that they be employed simply as skirmishers and scouts.

REVIVAL.

An Appeal to the Churches.

Rev. John Galbraith, Ph. D.

A revival is needed in every local church in Methodism. The pastor needs a revival in his church to keep him from formalism, and to keep his own heart warm toward God and men. The church needs a revival not only to increase its membership, but also to develop the spiritual life of its membership. And for this development there is nothing better than an earnest effort to save men. The effort will develop the spiritual life, and the life will manifest itself in the effort.

The unsaved masses need a revival not only to save them from eternal death, but also to save them from their sin here with all its attendant misery. The solution of the pressing social, industrial and political questions will be very largely found in the regeneration of men.

How shall we have a revival? Do not go after an evangelist. I mean no disparagement of these men or their work. But I do greatly fear that, as ministers and churches, by our dependence upon these agencies, we are in danger of losing the art of saving men. I long for the day when every minister will be an evangelist, and every church an evangelistic association.

Let the pastor and his official board come together and give themselves to God for this work, and the revival is begun. Large crowds may not attend the services; there may not be large numbers of converts; but there will be more and better permanent results than in any other way.

Brothers of the official board, you are already burdened; but this responsibility is upon you. Take it up for love of Christ and in His name. It will lighten your other burdens. It will be a benediction to your church. It will bring joy to your own hearts and salvation to men in sin. Begin, not months hence, but now.

Boston Highlands, Mass.

Rev. D. B. Holl.

The ideal religious condition is that of the early apostolic church, when there was "added to the church daily such as should be saved." This ideal is seldom reached. Divine power is a constant element, but human interest and effort fluctuate. Men become absorbed in business, engrossed in other matters, and indifference steals over the community. Then few indeed will "seek God." Revival effort is necessary to break up this condition. The church must bestir herself and become the channel of God's grace. Men must be made to consider; the thought of the community must be captured for Christ. Then hesitant Christians take on strength; timid seekers avow their purpose; careless sinners become thoughtful. God is ever waiting to be gracious. It remains for the church to put herself in line of action. Perishing souls require it. Men are dying. Unless at once rescued, how many will go into eternity unsaved! The times demand it. Relations of labor and capital, extremes of wealth and poverty, precipitate social questions that are appalling. The Gospel is the only sure answer. That love to man, which alone can adjust these matters, exists only when the love of God rules in the heart. Self-preservation makes it necessary. The church is continually losing members. There must be accessions, or there will be extinction. Many New England churches face the alternative — a revival or death. God calls to revival effort — calls by His commands, by His promises of blessing; the presence of the Spirit opening men's hearts to receive the truth.

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The Epworth League.

New England District.
OFFICERS.
Frederic H. Knight, President,
Springfield, Mass.
R. S. Douglass, 1st Vice-President,
Plymouth, Mass.
I. P. Chase, 2d Vice-President,
St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt.
W. J. Yates, 3d Vice-President,
New London, Conn.
John Legg, 4th Vice-President,
Worcester, Mass.
Frederick N. Upham, General Secretary,
Roslindale, Mass.
Merritt C. Beale, Recording Secretary,
Boston, Mass.
Wm. M. Flanders, Treasurer,
Newton Centre, Mass.
Mrs. Annie E. Smiley, Supt. Junior League,
Ipswich, Mass.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE-BOOK.

REAL DIFFICULTIES.
THE members of the General Cabinet are receiving letters from various parts of our territory asking and proffering assistance. This is in every way gratifying. Nothing will contribute more to our efficiency than to be kept posted regarding all sections of the field. We have but one suggestion to make. Please state your real difficulties clearly and briefly. Be specific.

SECRETARY SCHILL IN NEW ENGLAND.
We are to have him five whole days. After some confusion caused by no one's fault, and after rearranging the list of appointments several times in order that all parties interested might be pleased, the following dates have been finally decided upon: Springfield, Dec. 4; Boston, Dec. 5; Portland, Me., Dec. 6; Manchester, N. H., Dec. 7; Worcester, Dec. 8. In each of these cities extensive arrangements have been made, and there is every indication of a series of glorious rallies.

OUR EPWORTH LEAGUE HOUSE.
It is in Boston. Certain Epworth Leagues have, in the name of Christ, given their entire time to the work of carrying the Gospel to the slums of our great New England city. The Boston City Missionary and Church Extension Society has undertaken to provide for the living of these heroic workers. At our last annual meeting, by a unanimous vote, we pledged our most earnest prayers and gave our heartiest endorsement to this work. It was also voted to recommend to the cabinet the appointing of a commission of five who should "assist the chapters in becoming acquainted with the Settlement work and in directing the raising and disbursing of funds for its advancement." The work is urgent. After consulting with several members of the cabinet, it seemed best to appoint the commission at once. This has been done. Its members are: Rev. W. T. Perrin, Mr. R. S. Douglass, Mr. John Legg, Rev. Matt. S. Hughes, Miss A. L. Boutwell. Very soon our chapters will have the opportunity of being placed in the closest touch with this forward movement to regain territory once ours, but now lost to the church. We earnestly hope that as a result of the work of the commission hundreds of our members will become profoundly interested in the work of carrying the Gospel to the semipalm of our metropolis. Let us welcome all the information that comes to us.

DRONES.
Let us not be hasty in calling certain people drones. It is evident that they do little or nothing in League work. It is not quite as certain as they think that they are unwilling to do anything. In many of our chapters there is small opportunity for work. There is little planned, and consequently little done. The offices are held in rotation by a certain few. The same names always appear upon committees. The rules are very narrow and constantly growing deeper. In them there is room for only a few to travel and they in single file. How some vice-presidents would be compelled to beat themselves if fifteen of those assigned to their departments should come suddenly seeking for something to do. Vice-presidents! Always have something on hand that needs to be done. Use as large a proportion as possible of the material at your command in the doing of it.

THE AVERAGE EPWORTHIAN.
In the average of the case he is in the vast majority. The bright particular stars and the densely stupid are about equal in number and are never a large part of the whole. If your chapter is the success it ought to be, it will win its triumphs in developing and utilizing the average member. His possibilities are always great. He can be more and can do more than is commonly thought. It is not likely that he knows his real worth. Frequently he has in himself the characteristics which alone do not make for success. He is modest—at least, the one I have in mind is. He underestimates himself. He never says much in public, and would rarely do much without being urged to it. He does not seek office; in fact, he does not imagine that he would be thought of in that connection. All average young people are not of this type, but many are. They need just what the Epworth League can furnish—opportunity, inspiration, and Christian compulsion; perhaps the first and last of these more than the second. The fires of inspiration and enthusiasm often burst out in very unexpected quarters when a duty is made plain and when there is a proper amount of urging to the doing thereof. Out of the ranks of the average member will come by and by our class-leaders, our stewards and

trustees, our Sunday-school officers and teachers, and most of our working church members. Officers in the local chapters can do no better work than to bring out and utilize the average member.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR BUSY WORKERS.

Dept. of Spiritual Work.
R. S. DOUGLASS,
First Vice President.

OUR AIM. The development of Christian character.
PRAYER-MEETINGS. — 1. Regular Meetings. 2. Cottage Meetings.
REGULAR PRAYER-MEETINGS. — 1. Room. 2. Attendance. 3. Exercises.
Exercises. — The whole idea of every Methodist prayer-meeting should be that of victory—revival work the year round. Class-meetings are the place for workers who haven't this spirit of victory. Go there and get right with God, then come to prayer-meeting to work for God, expecting success. Let victory be the key-note of every part of the meeting.

1. Music; 2. Devotion; 3. Testimony; 4. Closing; 5. After the meeting.

DEVOTION.
Prayer-meetings should be prayer-meetings. Your praying should begin at home. A bowed head and a silent prayer, as soon as seated, will help you to a better spirit of devotion and to some degree will affect the spiritual atmosphere of the whole place.

Take a front seat, if you can get one. "There is something wrong with the religion of the man who wants a front seat at the church entertainment and a back seat at the prayer-meeting." Critics sit in the back half of the vestry.

When the leader opens the Scriptures pray for a blessing on the Word of God as he reads it. Always be ready to lead in prayer when your pastor asks you. By a spirit of devotion within and an air of devotion without, the Leagues present can usually give a decided spiritual uplift to the meeting at its very opening. Do not wait for the older members to pray. If you want God's presence and power in that meeting, ask for it at once.

Three points are desirable in Leagues' prayers: 1. Short—give others an opportunity to pray. 2. Pointed—the time is too short to pray for everything. 3. Earnest—only such prayers will be heard.

A season of silent prayer is always impressive. Several seasons of fervent, short, pointed, earnest prayers will prepare the way for prompt testimony and powerful exhortations and will abolish "the cold end of the prayer-meeting."

When one leads all should pray, kneeling if possible. A Christian Leaguer sitting upright with open eyes, looking around while prayer is being offered to God, will give the unconverted a very low estimate of the earnestness and sincerity of our League. A devotional attitude is important next to a devotional spirit. People have backslidden by looking around in prayer-time.

When the leader at the close invites the unconverted to Christ, then pray, even more earnestly than at any other time, that the Holy Spirit may give power to his words, so that men may be convicted and converted then.

Plymouth, Mass.

Dept. of Mercy and Help.

REV. I. P. CHASE,
Second Vice President.

Fellow Epworthian, what are your plans for work in this department, during the winter months? Golden opportunities are open before you, to visit the sick, the aged, and to minister to the suffering. I find many chapters are well organized and are doing creditable work. We want to arouse the enthusiasm of our noble army of young people until the last chapter shall follow the example of our Master, who went about doing good.

Some say they would be glad to help, if they knew what to do. I suggest that you search out some poor family—perhaps a widow with her little ones may need help that you can render. Pay the rent for a month or more, provide coal, flour, or other necessities, or help the children to attend Sunday-school. Or you can make some of the worthy poor a Christmas present of the Epworth Herald, and thus gladden their hearts and put into their hands this bright and helpful paper. Are the sick well cared for? Can you not render needed assistance in some home where the death-angel has entered? You will receive information that will stir your sympathies by writing to Rev. R. H. Walker, 72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; or Miss Mary E. Lunn, 45 Chester Park, Boston, Mass.

I have received communications from some of the second vice-presidents. Will all who have not written me please respond soon? Let me know what you are doing. Give suggestions, or ask questions.

St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt.

Dept. of Literary Work.

REV. WALTER J. YATES,
Third Vice President.

Entertainment is not the aim of this department. That belongs to another section. Literary play is not literary work, and if too much cultivated leads to dissipation of time and strength and violation of taste rather than to recreation of exhausted energies and creation of intellectual plety. It is not a little startling and is decidedly sobering to see the position in our church work given by the Discipline to this department of the League. The work of education in the local church, formerly

committed to the charge of the committee on that subject, with the duty of organizing a church library and conducting reading-rooms, libraries, and free evening schools provided for by the General Conference and incorporated in the Discipline of 1876, seems to have been delivered over to the Literary department of the Epworth League by the last General Conference. This being so, the plans in each charge should be carefully considered and made comprehensive enough in scope to meet all needs of the young people, not only for the time being, but also with expectation of future development. No pursuit possible to young people has greater fascination and can be made to yield greater profit than the search for information. Intelligent plety is the goal. The whole realm of Biblical history, biography, geography, manners and customs; antiquities; church history in all its branches; missionary operations; travels; heathen rites, ceremonies and life, are among the subjects which in any and every chapter, whether of the small country church or of the great city charge, can be made intensely interesting and profitable.

Study the needs of the members of your own chapter. Find what will best meet those needs. Search out the right persons to lead in the work and set them at it. Do what you can, aiming to finally accomplish all that should be done. Think. In this department nothing is so important as consecrated thought.

New London, Conn.

Dept. of Social Work.

MR. JOHN LEGG,
Fourth Vice President.

"That you also may have fellowship with us... Our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ."

A recently-elected fourth vice-president of a chapter in Maine writes for "suggestions that may help me to steer our League out of ruts that have worn themselves and everybody else out."

I think one very common error is to think of our department as a department of entertainment. While that is true, it is also true that it is much broader and more than that, as will be seen by a consultation of the Epworth Herald. It is not my intention to give detailed descriptions of suitable entertainments in this column, for that may safely be left to any earnest and wide-awake Social department of any chapter the committee of which will meet to devise plans as suggested in the October number.

If chapter meetings are held once a month, as seems to be the general custom, it is generally best to have the meeting provided for by both Literary and Social departments. Let the former provide the entertainment, to be of a bright and interesting and instructive character, and not over a half-hour in length. Let it come in about the middle of the evening, and let all the rest of the time be devoted to recollection of an informal character. Make it a place to get better acquainted with those already known, and to introduce newcomers. Take special pains to personally invite those who have come among you since the last meeting, and introduce them to some agreeable person, early in the evening, who will in a quiet and unobtrusive way see that the evening is made pleasant for them. Do not invite persons to be present and then allow them to feel that they are neglected.

38 Oread St., Worcester, Mass.

OUR LEAGUE SCRAP-BOOK.

A Well-Put Truth.
Dr. T. L. Caylor made a remark full of "pith and moment," on which young men may well ponder, that "what a young man earns in the daytime goes into his pocket, but what he spends in the evening goes into his character." — Presbyterian.

Keep Still.
When trouble is brewing, keep still. When slander is getting on its legs, keep still. When your feelings are hurt, keep still, till you recover from your excitement, at any rate. Things look differently through an unquiet eye. In a commotion once I wrote a letter and sent it, and wished I had not. In my later years I had another commotion, and wrote a long letter; but life had rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept that letter in my pocket against a day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Silence is the most massive thing conceivable sometimes. — Union Signal.

"Face-tired."
A well-known caricaturist says that he frequently gets "face-tired." "As I draw," he explains, "unconsciously my face assumes the expression of the people I am trying to represent in a distorted way, and, as a result, at the end of a couple of hours I find myself compelled to rest, not my eyes nor my hands, but my face. I do this either by lying down or by going out on the street with the determination of spending my time in looking at things and not at people, for I find I study their faces at the expense of my own. I take a keen delight in my work, and that is the reason I suppose that I am so sympathetic with it." — N. Y. Tribune.

Be Cheerful.
Don't sit in a corner and mope because things are not going just as you would like. A disagreeable face will not alter a disagreeable fact. Try to extract some grain of comfort out of your adversities. Never despair. Under whatever circumstances, be cheerful and hope on. There is nothing so philosophical as a smile. A merry heart is the height of wisdom.

The greater part of our griefs will disappear when viewed through the lenses of cheerfulness. Let the dark past sink out of sight. Look toward the sunrise. Shout with merriment as if you saw the dawn gleam on the hills. Fill your soul with the visions of morning and the song of the lark. Then all will become suffused with daylight—all the gloomy places will pale with sunshine, the clammy cold will glister with dew.

Would you like to know the key to unlock the doorway to a happy life? It is cheerfulness. — Youth's Journal.

Hisses Changed to Cheers.

Prof. John Stuart Blackie was lecturing to a new class with whom personally he was imperfectly acquainted. A student rose to read a paragraph, his book in his left hand. "Sir!" thundered Blackie, "hold your book in your right hand!" And, as the student would have spoken: "No words, sir! Your right hand, I say!"

The student held up his right arm, ending piteously at the wrist. "Sir, I have no right hand," he said. Before Blackie could open his lips there arose a storm of hisses, and by his voice was overborne. Then the professor left his place and went down to the student he had unwittingly hurt, and put his arm around the lad's shoulder and drew him close, and the lad leaned against his breast.

"My boy," said Blackie—he spoke very softly, yet not so softly but that every word was audible in the hush that had fallen on the class-room—"my boy, you'll forgive me that I was over rough? I did not know—I did not know."

He turned to the students, and, with a look and tone that came straight from his heart, he said: "And let me say to you, I am rejoiced to be shown I am teaching a class of gentlemen."

Scottish lads can cheer as well as hiss, and that Blackie learned. — Argonaut.

Making Odd Moments Pay.

A boy was employed to mind a lawyer's office, and he had a daily paper to amuse himself with. He began to study French, and at the little desk became a fluent reader and writer of the French language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper and taking up something not so amusing, but far more profitable. A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made calls. He determined to improve the time. He found a small volume containing the "Eclogues" of Virgil, but could not read it; so he purchased a Latin grammar. Day by day he studied this, and finally mastered its intricacies. His mistress came behind him one day, as he stood by the horses waiting for her, and asked him what he was so intently reading.

"A little bit of Virgil, my lady."

"What do you mean by that?"

"A little, my lady."

She mentioned this to her husband, who insisted that David should have a teacher to instruct him. In a few years David became a learned man, and was for many years a useful and beloved minister of Scotland. — Nashville Advocate.

Miss Lies.

James Payn, the English correspondent of the New York Independent, gives the following odd instance of mispronunciation, and the mistake which ensued. During an action of nuisance and trespass brought by one neighbor against another, a witness was put into the box who made a great sensation. "Miss Lies," he said, "was thrown over the wall not once, but half a dozen times."

"Stop, stop," said the judge; "why, we know nothing of this. Who was Miss Lies, and why did they throw her over the wall so repeatedly?"

"And, after all, it was only the witness' peculiar method of pronouncing 'missiles.'"

— Echoes.

Prompt People.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it, from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up square; then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between.

It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments the dawdlers lost. And if every day you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret: Take hold of the very first thing that comes to hand, and you will find the rest will all fall into line, and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.

You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word, now! — The Lutheran.

A Damp Watch.

In stepping from the saloon to the shore Mr. Owen's foot slipped, and he went into the water. In an instant he had scrambled out, and at once examined his watch to see if it had stopped. No; it was going just as usual, and continued to go for some days, when it stopped.

He took it to a well known jeweler in the great metropolis and had it examined. As soon as the expert workman opened the watch he began to read the owner a lecture somewhat after this fashion: "The instant you have reason to think your watch is wet or damp, drop it at once into alcohol. The alcohol has a great affinity for water, and will carry it off; it will penetrate to every part of the watch without injury to it in the least, and when after a few minutes you remove the watch from the spirit, which will soon evaporate, the watch is as good as ever, and you need not take it to a watchmaker. If you can't drop it into alcohol, put it into kerosene."

After getting the estimate of this jeweler as to the cost of repairs, Mr. Owen consulted another expert, and received the same lecture in substantially the same words.

The timepiece was put in repair at a cost of eleven dollars. Twenty cents' worth, or less, of alcohol, properly applied, would have saved the larger outlay if the owner had known what to do under the circumstances. — Christian Advertiser.

Junior League.

A LETTER TO PRESIDENTS OF JUNIOR LEAGUES.

MRS. ANNIE E. SMILEY,
Superintendent Junior League.

DEAR FELLOW-WORKERS: You are each eagerly looking in our own special corner of the Epworth League number of ZION'S HERALD for practical suggestions which shall be of real help in your work. Let me give you, then, some brief hints of what has been in my mind during the past few weeks, and what has come to me by way of correspondence.

I believe one great need of our Junior Leagues is to work the departments more thoroughly. The department of Spiritual Work is, of course, first and best, and is receiving its due amount

of attention. But what is to hinder us from doing as good work in all the departments as is done by the senior Epworth League?

This can be done by having frequent Junior League cabinet meetings. Children are pleased to be on committees, and, if the work is laid out for them, are willing to do it. If there are no vice-presidents of the various departments in your League, have them appointed in harmony with Article V of the Constitution of the Junior Epworth League. Then, by frequently calling these officers together, and planning with them the work of their several departments, you will make the children feel more truly that it is their society than any amount of talking could do. Of course, in some places, where the children are very young, this responsibility might be too great for them, but I am convinced that this plan might be worked in many places, as it already is in some, with good results.

I cordially invite all presidents or superintendents of Junior Leagues in New England to write to me, giving me a brief outline of their plan of work and its success. I will not promise to answer every letter, but, where any special help or encouragement is needed, I will be glad to give it. The superintendent of Junior Leagues for Springfield District has written me, and I would like a report from all superintendents of districts, that I may know how many Junior Leagues are included in our First General Conference District, which embraces "all New England and Italy."

Ipswich, Mass.

A Junior League Scrap-Book Social.

At the Social Work department meeting at the Plymouth Convention, a young lady told me of a plan of her own for a social evening, which she will pardon me for outlining as especially appropriate for Junior Leagues. Each member of the Junior League is to be invited, two or three weeks previous to the evening in question, to begin saving and collecting as many pictures and illustrations of all kinds as possible. Then, on the evening appointed—or afternoon, if you prefer—have long tables prepared, with chairs enough for all the children. At each place have a blank scrap-book, made of cambric or linen, a small dish of paste, a stick of wax for applying the paste, and a cloth for wiping the hands.

When all the children are seated, the work of the evening begins. This is to carefully fill all the scrap-books with the pictures brought by the children. There should be several adults present to advise and assist the little ones in the work, and to see that the pictures are appropriate and neatly arranged. When all the books are completed, a committee may examine them, and give a small prize to the one making the prettiest and neatest scrap-book, if desired. These books can be sent to any children's hospital, Little Wanderers' Home, or to a Daughters Home, to be used in work among the sick and poor. This, I believe, will meet with favor wherever the plan is tried.

ANNIE E. SMILEY.

FRESH FROM THE FIELD.

REV. F. N. UPHAM.

Much interesting news is necessarily put over till next month. It is so well savored that it will keep splendidly for a good while.

An Interesting Anniversary.

This took place at Williston (Mass.) some weeks ago. The neighboring Methodists from Quincy were invited, and friendly Balaids from Neponset sang. Pastors Wilder and Baldwin spoke appropriately. The roll call was answered to by many members, each one saying briefly what the League had done for them.

At Work.

The members of Chapter 602, of Sudbury (Mass.), have been painting and doing much needed work on the vestry and parlor of their church. They gave a reception when the work was completed. Rev. W. G. Seaman is pastor.

Helping the Church.

This is the pleasant news to record of the League in the First Church, Taunton (Mass.): They have recently given \$30 to help buy new chairs for the vestry. This good indication is in harmony with the spirit which prompts an average attendance of 101 at the League prayer meetings—a large number and remarkable in that the membership is 102. A World's Fair Social, at which the visitors told their experiences to those who had to stay at home, was a rare treat.

Entertaining the Baptists.

At Mechanicville (Vermont) the Young People's Baptist Union were the guests of the Epworth League at a recent meeting. Such interchange of friendly greeting is most helpful. The League have purchased thirty copies of the "Finest of the West." They are thinking of some needed improvements in the vestry. This chapter, No. 893, is only about one year old. It numbers 49 members.

Old People's Day.

The League at Hampden (Maine) had a very happy thought come to them, and they carried it out with unusual success a few weeks ago. They invited the old people of the town to their church. Carriages were sent to bring these honored guests. Twenty copies of those who sat down at the first table. The local paper speaks in highest terms of the entertainment provided. It was a rare occasion. The League is having new members come in at every meeting, and the interest is decidedly increasing. Miss Carrie L. Deane is secretary.

"League Together with Christ."

This beautiful sentence, written by our correspondent at Island Pond (Vermont), describes the unanimity and spirit of the League in that church. The religious meetings are well attended and varied in their mode of work. The Mercy and Help department is calling upon the people to whom such remembrances are very grateful. Many of

the young folks are taking the Epworth Reading Course, a set of books having been bought and put in regular circulation. The pastor, Rev. Geo. O. Howe, finds efficient helpers in the League members.

A Verbal Report.

"The Fergusons Chapter, No. 10554, organized May 17, 1893, has 25 active members. In the department of Christian work this young chapter is an ideal one. It is a blessing to the young people and to the church. To the pastor it is indispensable."

"A Talent Evening."

On Monday evening, Oct. 30, the Parkin Chapter, Brockton (Mass.) gave a very successful entertainment. About three months ago \$3.75 was taken from the chapter treasury and distributed in five-cent pieces among some of the members, with the request to invest and increase the talent. On Monday evening these talents were returned with the increase, which amounted to over \$168, including the amount received for five-cent admission fees. A large number was present, showing much interest. The entertainment consisted of the reading of the experiences of the investors, vocal and instrumental solos, and well-chosen remarks by the president, Mr. Geo. Campbell. It was regarded as a very pleasant and profitable evening.

Well Worth Trying.

The young people at Lebanon (N. H.) have set an example which we hope many will follow. There is no patent on the plan. Here is the very aptly-worded invitation: — Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 20, 1893.

The young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized as an Epworth League, send kindly greetings to their friends of threescore years or more who are here.

"Life's shadows are meeting eternally's day."

They would not forget that: — "All the ages; days and ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze; And the gray grandeur, skilled in gentle lore, Has fringed beneath the burden of threescore."

Therefore, desiring to keep in sympathetic touch with those whose: — "Ancestry is a hazy winter, frosty and kindly," the League cordially invites all recipients of this circular to a reception and entertainment especially provided for them at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wednesday afternoon, October 25, 1893, from 3 to 8 o'clock.

Carriages will be furnished free, going and returning, for all desiring them. A free collection will be served at 5 o'clock, to be followed by appropriate literary and musical exercises. It is sincerely hoped that nothing will prevent your presence on this interesting occasion.

W. E. BENNETT,
NELLIE M. BAKER,
Committee of Invitation.

The pastor, Rev. W. E. Bennett, writes that the whole affair passed off with full success. Preceding this gathering he had preached on the previous Sabbath from the text: "They shall bring forth fruit in old age." The old people are led in praise of their young hosts who so thoughtfully and delicately provided for them. To the church it has been a benediction.

The West Boston Circuit.

This circuit held its first public meeting in October. It comprises the Leagues at St. Andrew's and First Church, Jamaica Plain; Egmont Square, West Roxbury; Dedham, and Hyde Park; also the Redeavor Society at Bethany Church, Roslindale. St. Andrew's was the place of meeting. Considering that it was a preliminary gathering, the attendance was large—108 delegates were counted. The address was delivered by Rev. Frederick N. Upham. A full list of officers was chosen, of which Mr. C. H. Kimball is president, and Mr. Arthur W. Bowen is secretary. The next meeting is to be held Dec. 21, at West Roxbury, and Rev. W. L. Haven is to be the speaker. The following hymn was written for the occasion by Mr. Arthur W. Bowen: —

(Tune, DUKE STREET.)

Our Lord, we recognize Thy power,
As in Thy name we meet this hour;
O fill our hearts with greatest praise,
As unto Thee our voices raise!

Help us to do the work tonight,
That may be pleasing in Thy sight;
And bless our efforts to the world,
To bring more souls within Thy fold.

As Thou hast been our Guide thus far,
We further would Thy Spirit share;
And humbly ask that Thou wilt be
Our Guide through all eternity.

And thus would live Thy children here
Assembled in Thy holy fear;
And help us still to know and feel
That Thou art near to bless and heal!

As Thou hast been our Guide thus far,
We further would Thy Spirit share;
And humbly ask that Thou wilt be
Our Guide through all eternity.

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As Thou

Zion's Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1893.

[Entered at the Post-office, Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.]

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A GENIUS FOR LISTENING.

It was a fact much noticed a few years ago when Messrs. Moody and Sankey were constantly together on the platform in some of their earlier series of meetings, that as Mr. Moody, time after time, announced his text, Mr. Sankey would turn, giving every token of keenest attention, and settle himself for the feast as though it were his first and last privilege. Considering that he had heard the sermons already many times, his rapt attention to them was most creditable and constituted a very edifying example.

To listen well is certainly a rare accomplishment, and oftentimes becomes no small element of a person's success in life. It is the most delicate and satisfactory compliment to a speaker, even as inattention is the greatest rudeness. Not in church merely, where it is in some measure a religious duty, but in more private company, where it is one of the first marks of social politeness, the habit of careful, eager, interested listening is invaluable. On Sunday the preaching would, without doubt, be much better were there better listening.

THE MISSION OF METHODISM.

Methodism is a renewal of Pentecost. The one day is extended over a hundred years. In each there was a sound from heaven, an atmospheric movement, through all the house; in each the recipient people were filled with the Spirit and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave utterance. The field of the new movement is broadened to include the English-speaking world. In its essence and main significance Methodism is a spirit, a life, a renewal of the image of God in the souls of men. The spring burst forth where one would have least anticipated — in the serene and dry field of English Christendom. In the whole field of British Protestantism the driest spot was in the Established Church, where there were few signs of spiritual vitality. But in this desert, encrusted by form, ceremony, dogma and worldliness, a spring of fresh life burst forth in streams and pools of water. But, while within the area of the church, Methodism was not of it. The one was a form, the other a life which could not be compressed into the effete molds of an earlier time.

Methodism has been a continuous revival, the Pentecost being extended and renewed day by day through the course of a century. As a new life, the law of its being is action, movement, the extension of its life to other individuals and communities. A formal or dogmatic church may remain quiescent; the forms and dogmas may be packed away in prayer-books or creeds to keep for a century without essential damage; but for a living and experimental Christianity to cease action, is stagnation and death. The stream is pure and vital only so long as it continues to flow. For a hundred years Methodism has obeyed the primary law of action. It has been an aggressive, a conquering, a molding force operating in the spiritual realm. The Methodist preachers have been a band of revivifiers, going forth in every direction to secure captives from the ranks of the enemy. The secret of their success has often been sought; the secret is not difficult to find; the life within has been operative, pressing to ever new conquests. The business of a preacher was at the first to save souls; the business of a preacher now is, not to preach so many sermons, attend so many social services, but to save as many souls as possible.

The time demands renewed and persistent efforts by the ministry and church to extend the kingdom of God. The fathers found a great field in America — a new population, extending into the great West where religion was either wanting or appeared in a decayed form. The fathers had no field so great and white to the harvest as our own. The decayed Christendom of the Old World is brought to our own doors in huge

fragments of Christian heathenism, spiritually dead and dangerous to the community. The fathers found a dead Protestantism; we find a dead Romanism, buried by invocations of Saints and the Virgin Mary and with genuflections and ceremonies. The problem how to make these dry bones live, is more difficult of solution than anything given to the past generation. The greater West again opens to us as the narrower one did to the fathers. Its very breadth amazes us. The problem is massive as well as difficult. At the same time steam and electricity have changed nearly all the conditions of the social world. Society is being remolded, and there is danger of its being remolded along secular lines. There was never more imminent need of a present and operative spiritual religion.

The solution of all these problems, now brought to us for consideration and treatment, is found in the creation of a spiritual life among these people. Get them thoroughly saved, and all the ugly questions about labor, capital and society will solve themselves. No church, so well as the Methodist, can handle this question. She has back of her the experience of a hundred years in saving men. The revival work must be continued with renewed vigor. Put the church itself in the best condition and get all the people at work for immediate results. What we want, above all, is a great and glorious revival of the work of God through the whole land. This would renew the face of society and make glad the people of the whole republic. Brother, put yourself in trim, and give the trumpet a fresh and loud blast! We may have to march seven times about the walls of this modern Jericho; but God has given us the task of blowing the trumpet at the final overthrow.

CURRENT THOUGHT FOR NOVEMBER.

The inertia of financial depression — if we may judge from present indications in the book-world — has affected the publishing business less disastrously than any other branch of American industry. The first-fruits of the holiday book trade are certainly as varied and tempting as for many years past, and the growing length of publishers' announcements would seem to indicate a serene confidence in the value of mid-winter generosity of the book-buying public. Neither in quality nor in quantity do the publishers' bulletins for the present month seem to fall behind the usual November announcements. There is a breezy, healthful confidence in the book trade, which is pleasant to contemplate in these times of far too prevalent inactivity and distrust.

It is a little too early yet for the distinctively holiday books — the birds of fine plumage which appear in such astonishing and bewildering numbers about the time of the first snow-fall. But the best class of holiday literature — the new books having no immediate connection with times and seasons, but representing solid, notable and brilliant work — is already on the market. It is pretty well understood that if a publisher has a manuscript of unusual or peculiar value locked away in his safe, it is for secure keeping until the next holiday season, when the talked-about books come out. From now on until spring we shall see the constellations (and some of the most brilliant meteors) of the literary year.

We shall expect, then, in looking over our well-crowded November bookshelf, to find the first of those notable literary ventures which publishers have been holding through the summer as "cards." The volume and richness of

Educational Literature

of the month is especially notable. Seldom has so much advanced, original, scientific educational literature appeared at the same time among the announcements of new books. In history and economics the list is particularly rich. Take, for instance, such an admirable and well-prepared educational venture as T. W. Higginson's and Edward Channing's "English History for American Readers," published by Longman, Green & Co. This is a book with a rather unique plan. It is English history, but English history viewed from an American standpoint — an idea which changes in some respects the whole perspective of the subject. The writer's idea is that certain events in English history, from their more intimate connection with our own history, are of especial interest and importance to American readers, and should therefore have prominence in a book written for American students. However questionable this plan may be from a purely scientific point of view, it certainly is to be credited with very happy results as a means of presenting the relations between American and English history, and making very clear to the young student the course of affairs which resulted in the establishment of the new republic.

Another historical volume, somewhat out of the usual line, is Romet Chundert's "Ancient India" (Longman, Green & Co.). This book covers comparatively new ground, and in a manner which must be highly gratifying to students of Eastern life and literature. The chapter on Buddhism is especially valuable and interesting. A most useful text-book on a subject which has been more or less inadequately or confusedly presented by incompetent compilers, is Dr. Clarence D. Higby's "General Outline of Civil Government in the United States" (Lee & Shepard, Boston). This book is a model of condensation and clear statement, and will doubtless be introduced into many schools and colleges.

"The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies" is a valuable mon-

ograph in a well-known series prepared by Samuel Adams Drake. A large proportion of the matter given in this volume is entirely fresh, and will be read with delight by students of our early colonial history (Charles Scribner's Sons).

"The Story of Parthia," in the "Story of the Nations" series, is charmingly written by a master-hand in Oriental research — George Rawlinson. How admirably he describes the history and customs of this mountaineer people — their struggles with the all-conquering Romans; their own aggressive campaigns; the mingled romance and sternness of their precarious life — can only be understood by an appreciative reader of the volume itself. It will richly repay perusal (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

Nearly all intelligent people have heard and read more or less about recent discoveries and explorations in the Holy Land, with the remarkable disclosures resulting therefrom, and doubtless many have wished that these facts might be collected in some available and permanent form. This has now been done by a competent scholar, Thomas Nicol, D. D., under the title of "Recent Explorations in Bible Lands," published by Funk & Wagnalls. The book is admirably concise, and is written in a style both scholarly and simple. All students of Bible history should read — or, better still, own — it.

A book which will attract the attention of all students of economics is Mr. G. P. Osborne's "Principles of Economics," published by Robert Clarke & Co. The distinction of this book is that it attempts to treat the science of economics from an entirely new point of view. The author claims that the true subject of economics is "the satisfaction of human wants," in so far as this satisfaction depends upon material resources or the labor of human beings. This is a much broader view of the subject than has been taken by most writers, and Mr. Osborne carries it out into detail with considerable ingenuity and logic. His views are certainly worthy the careful and respectful attention of all students of economics.

A suggestive and significant volume in the International Series on Education is "Mental Development in the Child," by Prof. W. Freyer. This book is translated from the German, and published by D. Appleton & Co. The value of this study is that it is thoroughly scientific. In his investigations of the working of the child mind, the author has carefully avoided anything like mere assumption or inference. There is no "jumping at conclusions," but every statement is verified by the most careful and rigorous scientific observation. No book has yet been published on the psychology of infancy which is so thoroughly and candidly scientific as this little volume of Prof. Freyer.

"Within College Walls" is a college president's study of American college life. It is written by President Thwing of Adelbert College, and gives a thoughtful consideration to the various relations of the college student — with his fellows, his instructors, his home, the church, and with business and professional life. The book is readable and helpful (Baker & Taylor Co.).

Certain articles by Dr. J. M. Rice, on "The Public School System of the United States," which have been appearing in the *Forum* magazine, have attracted wide and eager attention because of their keenly critical character and entire fearlessness. These articles have now been gathered into book form and published by the Century Co. Those who have not read them in the *Forum* — and many who have — will be glad to get them within book-covers. On the whole, while Dr. Rice's criticisms are very keen and unsparring whenever he feels that the subject demands it, they seem to us just and well-taken in the main, and his praises are certainly founded upon praiseworthy considerations. The book is mainly a comparison of the different school systems in the larger cities of the United States.

"Builders of American Literature" is the first of a series of biographical sketches of early American writers, by Francis H. Underwood. The present volume deals with writers born previous to 1826. The very names of many of these literary pioneers have faded from the memory of the people, but surely the work they did for our infant literature ought to be recognized and memorialized; and in this respect Mr. Underwood's book is a grateful and appropriate tribute.

Turning, now, from the long list of educational books which have just been placed upon the market, we may glance briefly at what is offered, this month, in

Essays and Belles-Lettres.

The most notable volume in this kind is, undoubtedly, Mr. Henry James' "Essays in London and Elsewhere" (Harper & Bros.). This is a high-class critical and biographical work for the most part, and deals with such great names as Flaubert, Proust, Loti, Ibsen, Browning, De Goncourt, and Mr. Lowell. There are also essays dealing with literary London and Paris. The book is one to delight scholars and *littérateurs*, though there is little in it which appeals strongly to the general reader.

"Gossip in a Library" is a pleasant little volume of literary papers, gossip, as the title indicates, but full of bright and suggestive paragraphs — as one might expect upon seeing the name of Edmund Gosse upon its title-page. The book is devoted to the study of famous and curious books. (Published by Lovell, Coryell & Co.)

"Customs and Fashions of Old New England" is a charming study of Puritan life by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle. This period has an abiding charm, and when treated by so delightful a writer as Mrs. Earle, becomes endowed with the charm of romance (Charles Scribner's Sons).

A book somewhat similar in character to the foregoing is "The Country School in New England," by Clifton Johnson, published by D. Appleton & Co. This is more

distinctively a book for young people, however, describing the life of country school boys and school girls of the days of our forefathers and at the present time.

Theology and Philosophy.

The steady output of this most solid class of reading does not seem to be much affected by times and seasons. Each month a few significant and valuable studies in philosophy and theology come to our table. This month we are privileged to announce "A History of Modern Philosophy," by Prof. Richard Fackenberg, of the University of Erlangen. This is probably the most thorough handbook of modern philosophical thought which has ever been issued. It is compact yet comprehensive, and gives in outline form an admirable survey of the whole field of contemporary philosophical thought. It has been translated, with the author's sanction, by A. Armstrong, Jr., and is published in this country by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. W. G. T. Studdert still believes in high Calvinism, and is by far its most able exponent. He reminds us of an obstinate giant fighting in defense of what has proved to be a dummy dragon. His "Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy," issued by Scribner's, is a collection of articles written in defense of his well-known conservative position. It is a model of logic and good English, but will persuade no emancipated mind to resume the chains of Calvinism.

One of the clearest and most forcible thinkers of our country ever produced was President Mark Hopkins. His "Modern Skepticism in Its Relations to Young Men," is a masterly treatment of a great subject. If any young man is already in the outer current of that whirlpool of uncertainty which engulfs so many young minds before they are mature enough to think wisely for themselves, let him read this strengthening and saving book (F. H. Revell Co.).

"Jesus and Modern Life" is a study of our Lord from the standpoint of the modern Unitarian. It is written by Minot J. Savage, and belongs to the class of liberal literature so much in vogue in certain religious circles today. The book is interesting and well-written, but narrow, and as it seems to us, partial and inadequate (G. H. Kille).

Fiction and Magazines.

The leading novel of the month is William Black's "Sabina Zimora" (Harpers). — The magazines contain an unusual amount of instructive and thoughtful literature. *Harper's* has a good and timely paper on "Anastasia," by Mr. F. R. Conner, and also a valuable paper of reminiscences of Stephen A. Douglass, by Daniel Roberts. — *Scribner's* has a fine paper on the English House of Commons, by that charming essayist, Augustine Birrell. — The *Forum* has an admirable symposium on the question of mob law in the South, and also a political paper criticizing the present methods of the U. S. Senate. — The *North American* also considers "The Struggle in the Senate," and prints a spicy paper on civil service reform. — The *Arena* publishes a significant paper, by Henry Wood, on "Medical Savagery through Legislation." — In the *Review of Reviews* Dr. E. R. L. Gould considers the Swedish method of controlling the liquor traffic, known as "The Gothenburg System." — One who would keep up with the thought of the day cannot afford to ignore the contents of our great modern magazines and reviews.

An Important Statement.

We gladly give to our readers the following explanatory and encouraging letter addressed to the editor by Hon. Alden Speare: —

"I have not seen any statement that gives the exact facts as to the propositions that were made by various parties of the amount to be raised for missions the coming year, and the following are the facts. After the report of the treasurer was presented, I at once proposed \$1,000,000 (for the work), stating that to this sum should be added \$150,000 for miscellaneous purposes, and \$100,000 more for debt. Dr. Usham's next motion was an amendment — \$1,150,000 for all purposes except the debt. Bishop Fitzgerald proposed \$1,279,000 aside from debt. Therefore you will note the various sums. My proposition (including debt) was \$1,241,000; Dr. Usham's, \$1,269,000; Bishop Fitzgerald's, \$1,385,000. After a long discussion as to which was the best, I proposed \$1,150,000 for all the propositions that \$1,150,000 should be appropriated for all purposes but the debt. I immediately accepted, as it was \$150,000 more than what I had originally proposed, and this motion prevailed.

"But afterwards only \$1,150,000 were voted for missions, instead of \$1,241,000. \$134,000 was added from proposed by Treasurer. The aggregate appropriation for foreign missions was \$658,941; for domestic, \$474,932; for debt, \$1,150,000; for total, \$1,283,873 against \$1,350,245.10, the actual disbursements for year ending Oct. 31, 1893. And it will be noted that the aggregate of appropriations is \$73,369.10 less than the amount actually expended last year, which I trust, will be fully met by the collections; and since the churches, we shall come out at the end of the year without debt, and with something in the treasury."

Rev. Charles E. Jefferson's Lecture.

The third lecture on Homiletics by alumni of the Boston University School of Theology was delivered to the members of the School on Monday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Chelsea. The subject was "Spiritual Church Building." After a few introductory words, recognizing the courtesy in the invitation to lecture, he proceeded to consider some features of the church and the method of its upbuilding.

The Bible places great emphasis on the church. It is a divine institution, the bride of Christ, the city of God descending out of heaven. The business of the preacher in this organization is to preach the truth, to tell the great story, to build man into holy character, to help him to do the will of God. That will is to be done on earth as in heaven. We have tried to save men in heaven; God saves them in the church. Man builds no church and falls to know the value and joy of its fellowship. But man is a fragment; he cannot be saved alone; he must join hands and live with his human brother. No man can build unto himself. No man can be saved by himself. We see the value and beauty of a human life only when built into other human lives. They are saved in being joined. It is on the plan of humanity that God meets man in the incarnation of His Son. The God-man sanctifies all humanity and makes it the scene of redemption. In finding the God-man, we find our brother also, and in seeing the name of Edmund Gosse upon its title-page. The book is devoted to the study of famous and curious books. (Published by Lovell, Coryell & Co.)

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this we must do. When a man is justified he is only half saved; he must then go and be reconciled to his brother and joined to him; for the church is a brotherhood, a fellowship, the communion of one with another. No man is saved until he comes into this brotherhood. The church must be more than a congregation of believers; it must be really a brotherhood; and that brotherhood is here for the purpose of saving men. To save him God does not take a guilty man into the company of angels, but into the congregation of the faithful. Alone man is feeble, but in this collective form under the guidance of the Holy Spirit he is mighty to the pulling down of strongholds of sin.

At the Reformation a great mistake was made in setting up the individual as the ideal. Luther was led to this by his struggle for justification. He did not stop to notice that justification is but a half-way station; he needed to go on and take the justified soul into the brotherhood on earth. Here he was in error, and the error was magnified ten-fold by the Puritans, who really built no church, they collected congregations of believing and stalwart men. They had seen the corruptions of the Catholic and English churches, and they saw no way out but to make a church of each individual. In this way they were mistaken. The brotherhood is more than a collection of individual men. It is the testing place of our faith. If any man love God, let him see that he love his brother also. What men and women want is the fellowship of this brotherhood; and if a church be without it, they will go to lodges and orders outside.

The young preacher, on entering the itinerant, will be tempted to build congregations rather than churches. Congregations are easier built. The temptation will be to secure immediate results. On this beware. Use no cheap methods. Aim to build a brotherhood. Keep a steady eye upon your success. Do what will bear inspection — what you will be glad to have reviewed in the judgment day.

As to the means by which the church is to be built into a holy brotherhood, he gave these five points: —

1. Fresh God. People are hungry for this prosperity, and they are ready to receive it. Strange topics come in some pulpits. Don't fail to preach the great subject, which is Christ and His church.

2. Preach a high doctrine of the church. The Epistle to the Romans deals with the question of individual justification; that to the Ephesians with the collective faith, the body of believers or the church. For three hundred years the Protestant churches have lived in the Epistle to the Romans; they will move over into the Epistle to the Ephesians.

3. Train your people to habits of Christian work. Emphasize the first word. It will require training; for few know just how to work. They are willing, nay, desirous; but they are men who have not learned the trade. What shall they do? Preach. Every Christian is a preacher, a teller of the old story. Let each do what he is fit to do. The priesthood is in the people. Do pastoral work; take care of the finances.

4. Develop the human side of your church. Reach God through men. Shake hands. This is often as important as praying.

5. Build into the truth and fellowship of the universal church. There is but one church. Hold in honor all believers. The remotest sect in the aggregate of denominations is doing something for God and ought not to be ignored by us. Draw closer in spirit to men; endeavor to know and appreciate what is good in them; forbearing one another in love; building up the body of Christ till we all attain unto the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a full-grown man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

PERSONALS.

— Bishop Joyce has so far recovered his health that he is reported as dedicating churches in the West.

— Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D., who has been indisposed for several weeks, resumed his pulpit last Sunday.

— Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., enters upon the 48th year of his pastorate at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn.

— We are glad to learn of the improved health of Bishop Granbery of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

— Hon. George B. Swift, the newly-elected mayor of Chicago, is a prominent member of Centenary M. E. Church of that city.

— John Barton Payne, one of the district judges (just elected) of Chicago, is an official member of Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago.

— Rev. S. M. Merrill, of the Michigan Conference, well known throughout the West, died of heart disease at his home in Coldwater, Mich., Nov. 20.

— Rev. S. W. Taylor, recently of the Epworth League Settlement of this city, is very happy in his work at Milwaukee and is meeting with signal success.

— Rev. Charles C. Kepler, missionary to Tientsin, China, the past year, writes that his wife's health has completely failed, and that he is on his way home with her.

— Rev. A. J. Bucher has been transferred from Central German Conference to Switzerland Conference, and appointed professor in the theological seminary at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

— Our Senator Teller's return to Denver he was greeted by a feeling acknowledgment in the spontaneous outburst of public esteem. More than ten thousand people assembled to do him honor.

— Rev. S. McChesney, D. D., pastor of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, has been ordered South for rest and recuperation. His official duty has been suspended for a period of absence, and will supply his pulpit during the interval.

— The decease of Rev. Jacob P. Fort, of Newark, N. J., occurred last week, aged 75 years. He was a member of the Newark Conference, and served as secretary of the Historical Society of that Conference since its organization.

— Secretary Schell of the Epworth League will receive a hearty welcome in his first official visit to Boston. As will be seen by the notice on the 5th page, he is to make an address at Bromfield St. Church on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 5.

— Dr. George W. Gray inaugurated a "Forward Movement" in Chicago last Sunday in the interest of the workingmen and the poor classes, in the Standard Theatre, located in the centre of the most needy and thickly settled part of the metropolis.

— Rev. J. Wear Dearborn, whose illness we announced last week, is recovering so many evidences of return to health that he is now in the hearts of almost unnumbered friends. By fruit, flowers and correspondence does the nearly overwhelming tribute of affection come to him.

— Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., sends a telegram under date of Nov. 27, announcing

that "Rev. Dr. Mark Staple, of our Conference (the New England), died last night." A fitting obituary of this much-beloved patriarch will soon appear in our columns.

— Bishop Hendrix, who is in Mexico superintending the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in that country, was granted a reception by President Diaz. Thus courteous, considerate and helpful has President Diaz always been to the representatives of Methodism.

— Bishop Vincent begins his duties as college preacher at Harvard on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at morning prayers. He is to preach in the University chapel next Sunday evening, Dec. 3. The Bishop is to officiate for two weeks this time, preaching again Sunday evening, Dec. 10. He comes again in February.

— Editor McDonald of the *Christian Witness* writes from Placerville, some fifty miles from Sacramento, after the hills of Eldorado County: "After a hard journey of three thousand miles, both Mrs. McDonald and myself are fairly well. While we have not fully recovered from our severe bronchial attack, we are greatly improved."

— "Elements of the Law of Torts" (Student's Series), by Prof. Melville M. Bigelow, Ph. D., of which a fourth edition was recently published, has been adopted as a textbook in the Law School of the University of Cambridge, England. This, we believe, is the first American law book which has been introduced into an English University.

— The following missionaries accompanied Dr. T. B. Wood on his return to South America, last week; they will be stationed severally at Callao and Lima: Prof. G. M. Hagberg, late of Chicago, Iowa, and family; Miss Ethel G. Porter, of West Oldham, Maine; Miss Ina H. Moses, of Old Orchard, Maine. They go out under the auspices of the parent Missionary Society.

— Perhaps the most famous distributor of Bibles in the world was Deacon William Brown, of New Hampshire. He began the work in 1849, and kept it up till his death this year, at the age of seventy-six. During that time he gave away no fewer than 150,000 copies of the Scriptures were given out by him; and despite his age, in the two years preceding his death he canvassed 239 towns and visited over 80,000 families.

— We are pained to learn, as we go to press, of the death of John Spott, of Plymouth, which occurred last Sunday at Philadelphia. We are not in possession of the facts relative to his illness. Until recently he had been employed as designer by the Plymouth Woolen Mill, and had been president of the Electric Light and Power Company. He was actively interested in affairs of the Methodist Church at Plymouth, of which he was a member and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

— Bishop Mallahan says he once heard "Father Forrest," a Southern Afro-American patriarch, make this petition at the close of a wonderfully fervent prayer: "O Lord, when we come down to pass through Jordan's rolling tide, and when we cross over its heaving billows, and come up on the other side, with the silver drops falling off our garments, O won't you please send down to the edge of the bank a company of your white horse cavalry to take us up and introduce us to the King!"

— Hon. Silas Poirce, a member of the Wesleyan Association, sends the editor a check for \$25 "to be used in sending Zion's Herald to some who would not be able otherwise to receive it." This contribution is especially thoughtful and helpful in these "hard times" when so many are unable to subscribe for the paper. We do not know how many can carry more of blessing with it than when used for such a purpose. We wish that others of our friends might be stimulated to emulate the example of this donor.

— The *Central Christian Advocate* says in its last issue: —

"Mr. S. H. Pyle, manager of the St. Louis Depository of the Western Methodist Book Concern, after more than two months spent in his room, laid up with a broken knee cap, as intimated in these columns some weeks since, returned to his desk and office early last week. The editorial, printing, and clerical force of the establishment, glad to have him a hearty greeting. He will be forced for time to go on crutches, but all indications are that he will recover full use of the injured member."

— Rev. Howard Henderson, D. D., writing to the *Episcopal Methodist* of Baltimore, says that hard times have struck the church and the secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society are especially distressed because of the stringency, thus refers to these distinguished representatives: —

"They must produce a remittance, or stagger under a burden Atlas might have groined to carry. Dr. Hartshill has brought the stereotyping into play, and is seeking, with less and less success, to have the church comprehend the magnitude of the work done. Dr. Hamilton brings the kaleidoscope of genius into action, but he twists with magic skill. If pictures and stories can draw the money, the twin attractions are in the field. Field Agent Mason, colored, a thoroughbred, is no slouch. He is more conservative than his white brothers, and makes a mastery and manly plea for his race. It's not the white blood in him that makes him great, for he is as black as if it were in ebony. Dr. Rees, another ally and field marshal, is a man of parts. In fact, none of the societies are better equipped with silver trumpets than the Freedmen's Aid."

— Hon. Isaac N. Hall, of Groton, Vt., died in Chicago, Monday morning, Nov. 20, at the age of 87. Judge Hall has been vigorous for a person of his age until recently, and never ceased to take the most active interest in a wide circle of events. The funeral was held in Groton the afternoon of Nov. 25, several clergymen participating. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Hall's influence and the character of his ability may be seen by the number and diversity of the positions which he has held. He had held every office in connection with the local affairs of the town. He had also been notary public, member of both branches of the legislature, repeatedly, associate judge of the county court, director in the Wells River Bank, first president of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad, and had held other important positions. He was equally active in the church of his choice, having been chorister, class-leader, steward, recording steward, delegate to the Lyndon Conference, and the secretary of the General Conference, and the like. But for his persistent and generous efforts, the beautiful new church which is the joy and pride of Groton Methodists would hardly have been possible. Judge Hall was also a member of the board of trustees of the Vermont Methodist Seminary from almost the beginning, and at one time its president. Indeed, he seemed to have been interested in all kinds of educational, benevolent and philanthropic activities, but it was the church of Christ which received the largest measure of his love and labor. In him Vermont Methodism loses one of its staunchest and truest members, and the State one of its most worthy citizens. He leaves four children — Mrs. Alexander Cochran, of Groton; Hon. T. Bartlett Hall, of Groton, associate judge of Caledonia County Court; Mrs. Stephen

Vance, of Albany, well known in Methodist circles; and another daughter in California.

BRIEFLETS.

The appeal for a revival which many of our ministers so earnestly voice in our columns, finds fitting close in the urgent exhortation of Dr. Knowles.

A large amount of Church News already in type, with report of Bishop Lawrence's address at the Boston Presbytery Meeting, is laid over, for want of space, until the next issue.

Dr. Cuyler utters a great truth in saying: "We never can create a public sentiment strong enough to suppress the dramshops until God's people take hold of the temperance reform as a part of their religion."

An exchange says: "If Paul had any church fairs, rallies, theatricals or festivals at Corinth when he was raising money for the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem, it is unfortunate that the record fails to state the fact."

Review of the Week.

Friday, November 21.

- The price of coal drops six shillings in London as the result of the cessation of the strike.
- Commissioner Blount's correspondence with the State department relative to Hawaii made public.
- Death of Prof. T. C. Pease, of the chair of sacred rhetoric, Andover Theological Seminary.
- Lehigh Valley railroad strikers getting ugly.
- The coast of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Holland and Belgium lined with wrecks; heavy snowfall in England.
- Lo Benguela, the Matabele king, tired of war, and ready to come to terms.
- The National Grange comes out in favor of woman suffrage.
- A bomb factory discovered near Barcelona.

Wednesday, November 29.

- Death of ex-Secretary Rusk.
- Six men perish in a burning hotel at Beaver, Penn.
- An earthquake, followed by a flood, destroys the town of Kuchan, Persia; at least 1,000 persons killed.
- During the recent storm in Europe, 144 vessels were wrecked in a single day on the English coast alone.
- Eighty Nihilists arrested in Warsaw.
- The President of the French Chamber takes occasion to congratulate France on the Franco-Russian alliance.
- Two hundred Indians reported to have died from starvation in Labrador.
- The Brazilian cruiser "Niteroy" (late "El Cid") starts for Brazil.

Thursday, November 23.

- Eight business blocks burned in Springfield, loss, over \$500,000.
- A club of anarchists unearthed by the police at Barcelona.
- Ten thousand coal miners idle on account of the Lehigh Valley strike.
- A double elevated electric railroad, between New York and Chicago, proposed; the speed to be 100 miles an hour, and the cost \$100,000,000.
- Mello threatens to bombard Rio in good earnest.
- Death, in California, of William T. Coleman, a "forty-niner," and head of the famous vigilance committee.
- The Rifians at Melilla sue for peace, and are refused.
- The National Grange passes resolutions asking for the removal of Secretary Morton from the control of the Department of Agriculture.

Friday, November 24.

- Queen Lilianakani not yet restored.
- Extraordinary losses of the American Casualty Company; over \$1,700,000 gone, including entire capital and surplus.
- Admiral Mello loses one of his vessels, sunk by the "Niteroy" battery in Rio— the turret ship "Javary"; officers and crew went down with her.
- The Bank scandal, reported in the Italian Chamber, causes great excitement; the ministry insulted and treated with personal violence.
- The Matabele broken up. King Lo Benguela in flight northward.
- Seven lives lost in a Detroit fire, and property to the value of \$500,000 destroyed.
- New hands being hired on the Lehigh Valley road; trains begin to move.
- An anarchist conspiracy discovered in Algiers.

Saturday, November 25.

- The Italian ministry resigns.
- The Home Market Club dines in Mechanics' Hall in this city and listen to addresses by Gov. McKinley, ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Hoar and Governor-elect Greenhalgh.
- The Employers' Liability bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons.
- Returns show that more than 600 persons perished in the terrible storm on the coast of Europe last week.
- Hotel and theatres burned in Columbus, O.; loss nearly a million.
- The cruiser "Olympia" makes over 22 knots on her first official trial.

Monday, November 27.

- W. H. Hathaway, Fall River's defaulting cotton broker, sentenced to seven years in the State prison.
- The great strike at Olneyville, R. I., to terminate Tuesday night.
- Yale wins over Harvard at Springfield, six to nothing.
- Twelve thousand now reported to have been killed by the Kushan (Persia) earthquake.
- The French cabinet resigns.
- Large registration of women for the coming municipal election in Fall River.
- A lock-out of 4,000 hat makers in Danbury, Conn.
- A statue to Nathan Hale unveiled in New York on Saturday (Evacuation Day).
- The kingdom of Greece bankrupt.
- A band of tramps thwarted in an attempt to wreck and rob a fast express train on the Lake Shore road.
- Dr. George Hodges accepts the deanship of the theological institution at Harvard.

- In the advertisement of the N. H. Conference Seminary at Tilton, it should read—Winter Term begins Dec. 6. The change was ordered, but too late for the inside of our paper, which goes to press Saturday morning of each week.

- "Boys Who Ought Not to Go to College," is the significant title of an article by President Stanley Hall, of Clark University, to appear in *The Youth's Companion*. It is one of a valuable series of articles by well writers, on "Getting Ready for Life's Work."

- A Cultivated Taste would naturally lead a person possessing it to prefer the best things obtainable and guard against the inferior. The Gal. Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is unequalled in quality, as a trial will prove. For over 30 years the leading brand.

- Scrofula eradicated and all kindred diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its vitalizing and alterative effects, makes pure blood.

- "I AM A WELL MAN AGAIN." CHICAGO, ILL., April 19. F. W. KENNEDY & Co., 48 Fourth Ave., New York—Gentlemen: I have been for many years a great sufferer from asthma, and a very disagreeable hacking cough; have tried various medicines without obtaining relief. I was recommended to try your Adams's Botanic Cough Balm, and am pleased to state that it afforded me immediate and permanent relief. I am a well man again, thanks to Adams's Balm.

- Thankfully yours, H. A. TELLEB, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.



Re-opening at Middleboro.

After extensive repairs and improvements, the Methodist Church at Middleboro was re-opened for divine worship on Sunday, Nov. 12. The first regular Methodist services in Middleboro were held at Fall Brook, two miles east of the village. In 1863 a Methodist Sunday-school was started in the village through the efforts of J. Q. Adams, then a resident of the place and now a member of the New England Southern Conference. Soon after, preaching was established in a hall, and in 1865 Rev. S. P. Whidden was stationed here. Prosperity attended the enterprise, so that ground was purchased and plans were made for the erection of a house of worship, and in August, 1865, during the pastorate of Rev. Freeman Ryder, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services, the sermon on the occasion being delivered by Rev. T. S. Thomas, of Chatham. Since the building of the church, enlargements and improvements have been made from time to time, concerning which lack of space forbids further reference.

The present improvements embrace the re-shingling of the house and the building of an addition in the rear which affords room for the organ, a large chorus choir, and the enlargement of the pulpit platform. The exterior of the church has been painted, and new windows with cathedral glass have been put in the front of the building. The central window is a triple memorial of beautiful design, the centre in memory of A. Horace Poole, and the sides memorial of Abner L. Westgate and Mrs. Wilde. The Epworth League, of which Mr. Poole was president at the time of his death, assumed the expense of this window. The audience-room has been redecorated—the ceiling in par-arch, and the walls with fresco—producing a very pleasing effect. A new pipe organ of ample power and fine tone has been put in, and three new chandeliers beautifully light the room. In the vestibule the ceiling and walls have been decorated with par-arch, and a new floor has been laid. The church is now an ornament to the village, and the interior is in keeping with the exterior.

The re-opening services commenced with a love-feast on Sunday morning, led by Rev. J. Q. Adams, who was largely instrumental in founding the church. He gave some very interesting reminiscences of the inception and development of the enterprise. Many participated in this service. A sacramental service was held in the forenoon, and the Sunday-school met at its usual hour of noon. The re-opening proper was at 2.30 p. m., to afford attendants of other churches the opportunity to be present. At that hour the house was filled, some having to go away because they could not obtain even standing room. The sermon was by Rev. W. H. Boole, D. D., of New York. His subject was the contrast between the ministration of the law and the ministration of the Spirit (2 Cor. 3: 7, 8). It was a masterly sermon, and was heard with rapt attention. A chorus choir, under the leadership of Mr. William Francis and Mrs. Dora Leonard, organist, assisted by Mrs. Wright, of Middleboro, and Mr. John Pollock, of Bristol, R. I., soloists, furnished excellent music for both the afternoon and evening services. In the evening Dr. Boole preached again on the text, "He calleth thee"—an excellent sermon and appropriate as introductory to the revival services which are now in progress.

The cost of these improvements has been about \$3,000, and would have been more but for the fact that considerable labor has been given by men who were out of employment. Two-thirds of this expense has been subscribed, and the work of raising funds is still going on. The pastor, Rev. W. F. Davis, has been very active in promoting this work, and is now laboring with equal zeal for the upbuilding of the spiritual temple, and is looking for a winter of revival.

Church Register.

HERALD CALENDAR.	
The corner stone of the Newton Highlands M. E. Ch. will be laid at 10 a. m., Reopening of Centre Sandwich, N. H., M. E. Church, Dec. 3.	
Grand Rally of the Epworth Leagues of Springfield District, at State St. M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., Dec. 4.	
Grand Rally of Epworth Leagues, in Bromfield St. Church, Boston, to greet Secretary Schell, Dec. 5.	
General Sec'y Schell, of the Epworth League, at Grace Ch., Worcester, Dec. 8.	
Manchester Dist. Preachers' Meeting, at Goffstown, N. H., Dec. 11, 12.	
Conference Place, Time, Place.	
N. E. Seaborn, Brookline, Mass., April 4.	Warren
N. Y. East, New York, N. Y., 4.	Fowler
Richards, New York, N. Y., 4.	Vincent
Troy, Cohoes, N. Y., 4.	Warren
N. Hamp're, Claremont, N. H., 11.	Foss
New England, Waltham, Mass., 11.	Fitzgerald
Vermont, Bradford, Vt., 18.	Warren
Maine, Snowbegan, Me., 18.	Foss
East Maine, Houlton, Me., May 2.	Foss

Marriages.

[Marriage Notices over a month old not inserted.]
GRANT—CARTER—In Bethel, Me., Nov. 13, by Rev. J. B. Grosvenor, John M. Grant and Mary H. Carter.
HANSON—HANSON—In Bethel, Me., Nov. 13, by Rev. J. B. Grosvenor, John M. Hanson, of Rockport, Me., and Mary L. Hanson, of Bethel, Me.
CHASE—HUBBARD—Nov. 16, by the same, Franklin N. Chase, of Somersworth, N. H., and Mattie E. Hubbard, of Bethel, Me.
BARNES—HARRINGTON—In South Thomaston, Me., Nov. 21, by Rev. W. H. Maltby, James T. Barnes, Jr., and Ida E. Harrington, both of St. George, Me.

Money Letters from Nov. 13 to 27.
A. G. Austin, J. H. Allen, America Andrews, Mrs. G. A. Adams, Miss J. M. Brigham, Mrs. A. W. Brown, J. A. Bowler, G. W. Barber, N. E. Cook, E. T. Curran, C. V. Doe, R. M. Damon, George Higgins, T. W. Howe, Mary Hastings, Mrs. M. A. Hunt, J. W. Holden, T. J. Kernan, E. W. Kennison, J. W. Lane, M. E. Mahoney, F. H. Morgan, A. W. Miller, G. G. Powers, J. D. Pickett, J. H. Snow, A. M. Seales, E. W. Virgin, S. A. Varnum, R. T. Wolcott, Wm. Wood, J. F. Woodbury, N. T. Whitaker, R. F. Walker.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
Rev. Franklin Fisk, University Park, Colo.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—An extra meeting, Monday, Dec. 4, at 12 m., at Bromfield St. Church. Rev. Gilbert Reid, D. D., missionary in China, will speak on "The International Relations of China and the United States." Public invited.

A MEETING OF THE NORTH BOSTON DISTRICT OF THE W. H. M. S. will be held at Grace M. E. Church, Cambridgeport, corner Ferry and Magazine Sts., on Thursday, Dec. 7, with morning session at 10 o'clock and afternoon session at 2. An interesting program has been arranged for both sessions. It will consist, in the morning, of reports from auxiliaries and reports of the meeting of the General Board of Managers at Toledo, O., by Miss M. L. Jacobs, of Springfield, Mass. In the afternoon there will be an address by Rev. C. F. Rice, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass. His subject, "The Immigrant's Home," will give a talk on her work among the Portuguese at the North End of Boston. Basket lunch. Tea and coffee served by the ladies of the local Auxiliary. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. A. L. NORRIS, Dist. Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Brooklyn and vicinity Methodist Preachers' Meeting will meet in Central Church, Monday, Dec. 4, at 10 a. m. Rev. S. E. Ellis, of South Braintree, will read a paper on "Some Phases of the Negro Problem." SECTY.

REVIVAL.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES.

surely we can do that. We can plead with men to buy our goods. The politician can plead with men to support his party. We can plead with our friends to take care of their health and to keep out of the way of physical danger. Strange to say, however, when it is suggested to us that we plead with men to save their souls, we hold ourselves excused on the ground that we cannot do this until some special endowment of power shall have been received. It is not denied that our churches need more power, but what we need still more is a willingness to work. If the power lying latent in our churches were suddenly brought into activity, this old world would feel as though it had been struck by a charge of moral dynamite.

The sure way to have a revival is for each of us to do what we can just now. Instead of lamenting that we can do only a little, let us do that little. Instead of wasting our time in vain preparation to save a thousand, let us save one, and then, in the strength of this conquest, proceed in holy confidence to the saving of some other one. Here is the key-note, in our judgment, both of present duty and future possibility.

Springfield, Mass.

Rev. W. H. Turkington.

Peculiar hours of peril have attended the church all along through its history. Very grave perils confront us today. Colossal forms of paganism menace us. Nothing but a powerful revival of holy, apostolic fire can save our churches from becoming opera houses, concert halls and social clubs. Our age is full of the cry for the spectacular, the amusing, and for social novelties, which we must withstand at any cost by calling the people to prayer, to repentance and salvation.

The spirit of worldly barter and business in the church makes money contrary to all Scriptural authority strongly urged a deep revival work. The powerful distracting splendors of our materialistic triumphs demand increased supernatural revivification. The latitudinarian tendencies in our church demand it. The intense forms of worldliness cry loudly for an intense spiritual life. May the Lord through the Holy Ghost enable the church to throw up a moral dike against this fearful rage to be popular, which has set in a dangerous reaction from the holy, self-denying, mortifying, world-separating doctrines of the Cross.

Tilton, N. H.

Rev. William Nast Broedbeck, D. D.

Never was there a time when a genuine revival was more needed than now, and never a time when it was more possible than in the present. The church of God has before it today such an opportunity as comes to it but seldom. Crime and lawlessness have run riot in our land until all thoughtful people are crying out for a remedy. The financial distress which has come upon our country is teaching men the uncertain character of all things earthly. The church itself has become enfeebled with worldly schemes and expedients. Godly men and women have been grieved, and ungodly men have exulted, at the apparent inability of the church to do its work without compromise with worldliness and sin.

Now let praying men and women everywhere call earnestly upon God. Let there be weeping between the porch and the altar. Let pastors lay aside everything that might interfere with continuous consecrated effort. Let the gospel standard be erected, and the trumpet call to battle be sounded. Let a campaign be entered upon, not for one, two, or three weeks, but until the enemy surrenders. Storm the very battlements of perdition with sermon, exhortation, prayer, song, and personal effort, and the triumph of 1857 will be repeated, yea, multiplied a hundred fold. "Call unto Me, and I will answer thee, and show thee the great and mighty things which thou knowest not," is God's challenge to His people today. Who is ready to go forth to battle? Let every man, let every woman, let every child, let every reader of these lines say, "Here am I, Lord, send me!"

Brookline, Mass.

Rev. B. C. Wentworth.

The conviction is upon us that God has placed the possibility of a revival in the hands of every church and pastor. The divine plan for a revival of religion under the new dispensation was practically tested at Jerusalem. The fiery baptism of the Holy Ghost was the mighty agency employed; the medium of communication to others was the word, spoken by human lips; while the result was three thousand conversions. In this nineteenth century pentecostal experiences will produce pentecostal results as truly as in apostolic times. The fields are now white; great harvests await the sickle. Let every follower of Christ, whether in the pulpit or in the pew, who has not already tarried for this pentecostal anointing for soul-winning, await His coming, and then go forth to victory. Let everything in our churches give place to this supreme agony of love to save men, and gracious results will follow.

Dexter, Maine.

Rev. N. W. Wilder.

God, in His Word, makes a stronger appeal than can be made in any other way. Let every church listen to his voice: "Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write: 'I have somewhat against thee. . . Repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and I will remove thy candlestick out of his place' (Rev. 2: 1, 4, 5). 'As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live; turn ye from your evil ways; for thus saith the Lord God, 'If thou wilt, I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean; from all your iniquities, and from all your idols will I cleanse you.'"

Norwich Town, Conn.

WANTED.—Twenty of the Lord's stewards, men or women, to give to the New England Deaconess Home and Training School an endowment of \$4,000 each. For every consecrated person who enters this work, giving HERSELF, isn't there some one ready to provide for her support? Remember it is not for one short life, but after her labor is finished the income will support another, who will take her place, and so the good work will go on. Any one who will be a worker in this great work, please communicate at once with the treasurer, Mrs. J. W. CUSHING, 19 Worcester St., Boston.

A GRAND RALLY OF EPWORTH LEAGUES, to greet Rev. Edwin A. Schell, Ph. D., at Bromfield St. M. E. Church, Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 8 o'clock. The program will consist of a paper on "The Forward Movement in League Work," will be read by Revs. George A. Plummer, R. H. Walker, C. M. Meiden, and L. W. Staples; each paper to be followed by a brief discussion, if time permits. The questioner will be conducted by Secretary Schell. At the evening session, the love-feast will be given by Rev. Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary of the Epworth League.

UNION CONVENTION OF EPWORTH LEAGUES of Boston and North Boston Districts, to greet Rev. Edwin A. Schell, Ph. D., at Grace Church, Worcester, Friday, Dec. 8. After the opening exercises at 7 p. m., addresses will be given by Mrs. A. S. Rice, and Rev. C. M. Meiden, E. T. Curran, and R. H. Walker; each paper to be followed by a brief discussion, if time permits. The question box will be conducted by Secretary Schell. At the evening session, the love-feast will be led by E. D. Murphy, of Worcester, and the address will be given by Rev. Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary of the Epworth League.

cleanse you" (Ezek. 36: 25). "Now it is high time to awake out of sleep" (Rom. 13: 11). "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation" (2 Cor. 6: 2). "Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion and the Lord our God. For this saith the Lord, Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations; publish ye, praise ye, and say, O Lord, save Thy people, the remnant of Israel" (Jer. 31: 6, 7). Dury, Vt.

Rev. H. E. Foss.

Our church life has become a very complex thing. The preaching service and the prayer-meeting do not exhaust one's energies nor meet his sense of duty. Philanthropy, missionary activity and local enterprises, broadly religious, claim much of the time and strength of the Christian in these days, and may easily crowd out the more profoundly spiritual experiences until one needs an awakening of the emotional nature, even though he has been doing noble religious work. And right here comes the need of a revival with its wealth of feeling and its reassertion of the more deeply spiritual elements which have been blunted and dulled a little by the ceaseless ministries and the perplexing demands of these intensely practical phases of our modern religious life.

The age of the tree is "indicated by the successive rings of yearly growth; the age of a Methodist church may be approximately marked by the periods of revival, for it is undoubtedly true that two-thirds of our membership were revival born. When revivals depart from Methodist altars, the fervor, the growth, the glory of Methodism will not long abide. We are training our young people, with great care, in the doctrines, the polity and the history of the Methodist Church; but as the battlefield with its shot and shell, its reckless charge and its stubborn resistance, its ever-sifting dangers and its awful emergencies, make the self-poised veteran soldier, so the Epworth League will become the Methodist Church's reserve army, its hand encounter with its hosts of darkness and by the baptism of revival fire.

The revival is the surest and quickest remedy for worldliness, poor spiritual circulation, and harmful theological speculative tendencies. Methodism never needed revivals more than now.

Burgor, Maine.

Rev. J. O. Knowles.

TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH WHO READS: I have been asked to appeal to you for immediate revival effort. Listen: There ought to be a revival where you live. What ought to be, can be. You can compel a revival. All fruit grows on the branch, but the life comes from the vine. Jesus said, "If ye [the branches] abide in Me [the vine], ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done."

Settle it while you read that you will have a revival. Never mind just how the work the devil will show you or that you can see without his help. Begin to pray for the spirit of the Master, and as you pray determine that you will continue to pray for personal showers until they fall. Don't waste any time in digesting about other people. When you love so much that the spirit of criticism is dead, the revival is begun in you. Settle it, as you ought, that you will pray for a pentecost until it comes. Get down into your closet with this burden, and tarry longer. Let your growing longing sweep away the old, formal prayer at the family altar. Be sure to be at every prayer and class-meeting and ask the brethren and sisters to help you. Don't scold. Think how cold and dead you have been, and be thankful that you are beginning to live. Keep praying. Get in a white heat and stay so. This kind of praying brought the first Pentecost. This kind of praying has brought many pentecosts. This kind of praying will bring a pentecost any where.

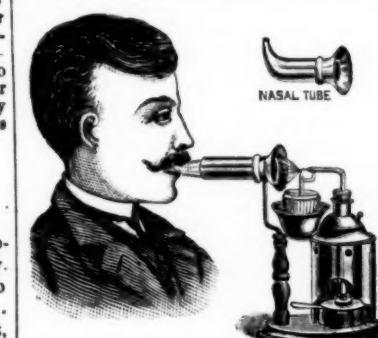
Don't lay the duty on any one else. You, as you now read these words of mine, can ordain a pentecost. God and Christ and the Holy Spirit are willing and ready if you are willing and ready. Settle it now! Go to praying and pray until it comes!

Lynn, Mass.



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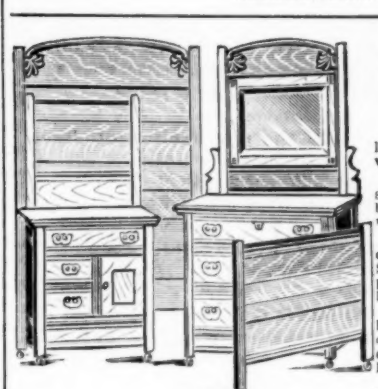
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